

REMARKS

In view of the following remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the subject application.

Claims 1—109, 111—113, 118 are cancelled.

Claim 110, 117 and 124 are currently amended.

Claims 114—116 and 119—123, 125—129 are previously presented.

Section 112 Issues

The Patent Office rejected Claims 110 and 117, under Section 112 first paragraph, as claiming subject matter not originally disclosed. In particular, the Office suggests that “navigates from both the first and second browsers add to the browser history” was not disclosed. The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

As a general remark related to the Section 112 rejections, the Applicant notes that a discussion of browser history is included from page 11 line 23 to page 13 line 9, and other locations.

Regarding Claims 110 and 117, the Applicant respectfully submits that adding navigates from plural browsers to a history is fully disclosed. First, note that the disclosure extensively discusses navigation to various internet addresses (navigates), such as at page 9 lines 18—25, wherein requests during and not during navigates are discussed. Second, note that the specification discloses that the history list can be used to instruct “the browser which page to go to when the back and forward browser buttons are pressed, keeps track of where browser transitions occur” (page 11, lines 23—25). Thus, the history is essentially a list of the navigate locations (e.g. URL locations). Additionally, the specification discloses how a “history list can be built from the current browser instance *or from*

1 *all browser instances*" (page 11, lines 25—26). Accordingly, the Applicant
2 disclosed and claimed a history structure wherein navigates from first and second
3 browsers both contribute to the history list.

4 Regarding Claim 113, the Applicant respectfully submits that the detecting
5 and hiding aspects recited by the claim is fully disclosed. For example, the
6 detecting aspects are generally disclosed at page 11 lines 23—30 and other
7 locations. The hiding aspects are disclosed at page 11 line 28 and other locations.
8 Thus, detecting transitions detects a "transition" from one browser to the other
9 browser. Hiding a browser is done in response to a transition, so that the correct
10 browser, from among more than one browser, is displayed.

11 Regarding Claim 116, the Applicant respectfully submits that the notice of
12 a back button and the hiding aspects recited by the claim is fully disclosed. For
13 example, at page 11, lines 23—30, the Applicant discloses that a back button on
14 one browser can result in hiding that browser and revealing the first browser. For
15 example, if clicking the back button on the first browser would result in moving
16 the first browser to where the second browser already is, then the first browser is
17 hidden, and the second browser appears.

18 Regarding Claim 124, this claim has been amended to more precisely point
19 out the inventive concepts. The amendment removes the passage cited by the
20 Patent Office, and the Applicant submits that the rejection has been overcome.

21 Regarding Claims 125 and 126, the Applicant respectfully submits that the
22 transitions elements, recited by the claims, are fully disclosed. For example, page
23 11 lines 23—30 recite aspects of transitioning from one browser to the other
24 browser and aspects of hiding one of the browsers.
25

Examiner Interview

The Applicant would like to thank the Examiner for taking time to interview this case. A draft response, similar to the response actually filed, was discussed at the interview 18 January 2008. In particular, the amendments to Claims 110, 117 and 124 were discussed. And more particularly, the amendments related to 'a browser history that records transitions' was discussed.

The Examiner appeared to be in agreement that integrating browser history of two browsers and recording 'transitions' from one browser to the other was not taught or suggested by the prior art of record. However, the Examiner indicated that a further search and/or examination of the art might be necessary, in view of a better understanding of the 'transitions' aspect .

Traversal of the §103 Rejections

Claims 110, 112—117 and 119—129 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. App. No. 2002/0052925, hereinafter "Kim" in view of the "HOW-TO" article, and "Sam's Teach Yourself Internet Explorer 4.0" hereinafter "Lowery". In response, the Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

1 **Claim 110** recites one or more computer-readable storage media
2 comprising computer-executable instructions for implementing an Internet
3 browser, the computer-executable instructions comprising instructions for:

- 4 • receiving a request to open a second browser while a first browser is
5 displayed;
- 6 • opening the second browser if the request was initiated after
7 receiving a load finished event for the first browser and before
8 receiving an unload event for the first browser, wherein the second
9 browser comprises a browser history comprising websites visited by
10 the first browser and navigates from both the first and second
11 browsers add to the browser history; and
- 12 • ignoring the request if the request was received after receiving the
13 unload event for the first browser and before receiving the load
14 finished event for the first browser;
- 15 • **wherein the browser history additionally tracks where browser
16 transitions occur between the first and second browsers, and
17 comprises instructions for:**
 - 18 • **detecting, in the browser history, a transition between the**
19 **first and second browsers in response to a forward or back**
20 **button; and**
 - 21 • **hiding, in response to the detected transition, one of the first**
22 **and second browsers and displaying the other.**

23 Claim 110 has been amended to recite elements from Claims 112 and 113,
24 and after amendment is generally the scope of Claim 113. As amended, Claim
25 110 recites tracking “where browser transitions occur between the first and second
browsers”. The Applicant submits that the Kim, How-To and Lowery references
do not teach or suggest the concept of “browser transitions,” generally, or more
specifically, tracking “where browser transitions occur between the first and
second browsers.”

As a review, a browser history can describe the website URL’s visited by
one browser or plural browsers (page 11, lines 25—26). Where two or more
browsers are in operation, the browser history can be a unified repository of
URL’s visited by plural browsers.

1 The browser history of website URL's visited is useful to determine where
2 to go when a 'forward button' or a 'backward button' on the browser are pushed
3 by a user (page 11, lines 23—25). Each movement of the browser(s), *e.g.* by
4 operation of the buttons or by typing in a URL, etc., results in an update of the
5 browser history.

6 Continuing to review, "transitions" (see bold section of the claim, above)
7 are the 'transition' between a first browser and a second browser. For example, if
8 a first browser is operating, and a second browser window is opened and displayed
9 instead of the first browser window, then a "transition" would have occurred. As
10 recited by the claim, browser transitions are added to an appropriate location
11 within the browser history, among the website URL's where the browser(s) have
12 been.

13 Transitions are useful in determining browser response in some instances.
14 For example, if the 'back button' is pushed by the user, but the browser is at its
15 original location, conventionally, nothing happens. However, Claim 110 as
16 amended, recites a novel and non-obvious response to such a circumstance, using
17 'transitions' within the browser history, wherein one browser window is closed
18 and another browser window is displayed in response to the button.

19
20 1. Turning to a discussion of the rejection, Claim 110 recites tracking
21 "where browser transitions occur between the first and second browsers". The
22 Patent Office, in making out the rejection of Claims 112 and 113, suggested that
23 Lowery discloses 'browser transitions' at page 21 and Fig. 3.3. In response, the
24 Applicant respectfully submits that Kim, How-To and Lowery do not teach or
25 suggest "transitions" in the context of browser history.

1 The Lowery reference teaches at page 20—22 a history for a browser. The
2 history is arranged in a frame on the left side of the screen. The user is allowed to
3 revisit any location previously stored in the history list.

4 However, the Applicant submits that “transitions” are not taught on
5 suggested by Lowery, Kim or How-To. A history “frame” or window having lists
6 of URL’s is taught; however, a history including ‘transitions’ from one browser to
7 the other, located in appropriate locations within the history is not taught and/or
8 suggested by the prior art of record.

9 The Patent Office points to Lowry at pages 20—22 and Fig. 3.3. The
10 Applicant respectfully submits that Lowery teaches “history,” but does not teach
11 or suggest “transitions,” either alone or in combination with the other references.

12 Referring to the Lowery reference, Lowery teaches only the use of a history
13 function, but fails to teach or suggest “transitions”. The lack of a teachings of
14 “transitions” is not surprising, since Lowery does not appear to address aspects of
15 moving between browser windows by operation of the ‘forward’ and/or ‘back’
16 buttons. The Patent Office does not point to any specific “transitions,” and the
17 Applicant respectfully submits that Lowery, Kim and How-To do not teach or
18 suggest tracking browser transitions. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully
19 requests that the Section 103 rejection of Claim 110 be removed.
20

21 2. The Applicant also recites, “detecting, in the browser history, a
22 transition between the first and second browsers in response to a forward or back
23 button”. The Patent Office, in making out the rejection of Claim 113, suggested
24 that Lowery teaches such detections at page 21 and Fig. 3.3. In response, the
25 Applicant respectfully submits that Kim, How-To and Lowery do not teach or

1 suggest “detecting, in the browser history, a transition between the first and second
2 browsers”.

3 Referring to Lowery at pages 20—22, a discussion of browser history
4 teaches that the user may conveniently re-visit websites previously viewed.
5 Lowery teaches that the history frame provides a list of URLs visited on different
6 prior days. However, Lowery does not teach or suggest the detection of
7 transitions.

8 In making out the rejection of Claim 113, the Patent Office suggests that
9 Lowery teaches detecting transitions in a browser history. However, as noted in
10 the remarks above, Lowery does not actually address “detecting transitions.” The
11 Patent Office does not point to any specific instances of “detecting transitions,”
12 and the Applicant respectfully submits that Lowery, Kim and How-To do not
13 teach or suggest detecting transitions. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully
14 requests that the Section 103 rejection of Claim 110 be removed.

15
16 3. The Applicant also recites, “hiding, in response to the detected
17 transition, one of the first and second browsers and displaying the other”. The
18 Patent Office, in making out the rejection of Claim 113, suggested that Lowery
19 teaches hiding a window in response to a transition at page 21 lines 10—11. In
20 response, and in view of the below discussion, the Applicant respectfully submits
21 that Lowery fails to teach or suggest the elements recited.

22 Referring page 21 lines 10—11, Lowery teaches that the History frame can
23 be removed from view and the right frame made full screen by clicking a button.
24 However, the Applicant respectfully submits that the hiding of a window is not
25 made in response to a detection of a “transition” in the browser history, as recited

1 by the claim. In fact, Lowery make no mention of doing anything “in response to
2 the detected transition.” Instead, Lowery explicitly states that the browser is
3 closed due to a user clicking the button.

4 In conclusion, and in view of the above remarks, the Applicant respectfully
5 requests that the Section 103 rejection of Claim 110 be removed.

6 **Claims 114—116** depend from Claim 110 and are allowable as depending
7 from an allowable base claim, as well as for their recitation of elements not seen in
8 the prior art of record. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
9 features that, in combination with those recited in Claim 110, are neither taught
10 nor suggested in references of record, either singly or in combination with one
11 another.

12 **Claims 117 and 124** are similar to Claim 110, and could be amended to
13 recite amendments similar to the Claim 110. The Applicant proposes that Claim
14 117 be amended to recite elements from Claims 120 and 121, and that Claim 124
15 be amended to recite elements from Claims 125 and 126. After amendment,
16 Claims 117 and 124 would be .

17 **Claims 114—116** depend from Claim 110 and are allowable as depending
18 from an allowable base claim, as well as for their recitation of elements not seen in
19 the prior art of record. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
20 features that, in combination with those recited in Claim 110, are neither taught
21 nor suggested in references of record, either singly or in combination with one
22 another.

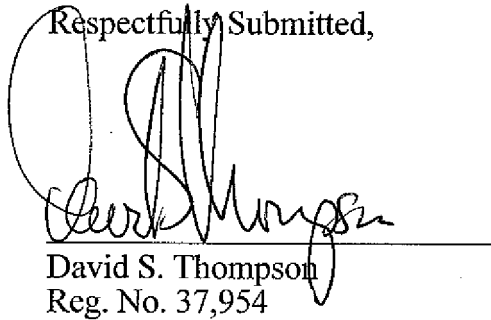
23 **Conclusion**

24 The Applicant submits that all of the claims are in condition for allowance
25 and respectfully requests that a Notice of Allowability be issued. If the Office’s

1 next anticipated action is not the issuance of a Notice of Allowability, the
2 Applicant respectfully requests that the undersigned attorney be contacted for the
3 purpose of scheduling an interview.
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Respectfully Submitted,

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